

BATTLE ON ISONZO CALLED MIGHTIEST SINCE WAR BEGAN

Correspondent Tells of Frightful Losses as Italian Troops Advance.

ARTILLERY DUEL FIERCE.

For Three Days and Nights Austrians Withstand Terrible Big-Gun Fire.

BERLIN, July 27.—The battle between the Italians and Austrians along the Isonzo River is described by the correspondent in the "Tribune" as the "most frightful and most frightful of the world war."

The great struggle has lasted a week, the correspondent says, without any decision having been reached. The principal Italian onslaught has been directed against the Dobersdo plateau, where the artillery fire exceeds in intensity that of the battles at Tarnow and Gorlice, in Galicia. The correspondent adds:

"The conflict, which is being directed from captive balloons, lasted three days without any interruption and after only a few hours' pause was resumed. The Austrian army, which is composed of soldiers of nearly all the nationalities in the Dual Monarchy, endures the terrible fire bravely, and when the Italians gain a position they are soon thrown out of it."

"Italian aviators are continually seeking to destroy the railways at the rear of the Austrian line, especially around Nabresina, but thus far they have done no great damage."

"On the Carso plateau the Italians are advancing in the direction of Gorizia."

"On Monte Nero the Italians have carried over the enemy's positions."

"At Podgora the Italians repulsed all Austrian attacks, notwithstanding the extreme violence with which they were delivered."

POLICEMAN FINDS MAN IN BED WITH REVOLVER

Shooting in Brooklyn Followed by Arrest of Young Italian Accused.

Policeman George Hagerty of the Hamilton Avenue station, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock last night, heard two shots and saw a man turn from Cole Street into Columbia Street on the run and slip into the hallway of No. 365 Columbia Street. He decided to explore the house, as there have been fifteen murders in that neighborhood in the last year and nobody caught.

Hagerty found in bed, apparently asleep, George Chiurlo, who lay there fully dressed. It is charged, with a .32-caliber revolver, from which two chambers had been emptied, in his pocket.

Hagerty took Chiurlo to the Long Island College Hospital, where Salvatore Trapani identified him as having shot him in Cole Street. Dr. Laub said Trapani would probably die.

Trapani, nineteen, lives at No. 314 Van Brunt Street, Ghirio, twenty, lives at Sullivan and Conover Streets. The cause of the shooting was not disclosed, but the police think it was over a love affair.

SMALLPOX PATIENT IS KILLED BY HIS GUARD

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 27.—William Hicks, a negro prisoner, who developed smallpox in Goshen Jail two weeks ago and was removed to an isolation camp at Orange Farm, a short distance from the county almshouse, was shot and killed last evening while attacking his nurse, Theodore Muhlbauer of New York.

Hicks, who was known as "Snowball," escaped from the camp this afternoon, but was caught and returned to the inclosure. This angered the negro, who declared that he would "get the nurse."

A little later Hicks sprang at Muhlbauer, seized him by the throat and in the struggle which followed was getting the better of him when a faint cry for help attracted the attention of one of the guards, Frank Judson of New York.

Judson fired on the negro, putting a bullet through his heart.

Her \$5,000 in Jewels Gone.

The Brooklyn police yesterday were asked to assist in the recovery of \$5,000 worth of jewelry reported lost or stolen by Mrs. A. T. Richards of the Hotel St. George. According to Capt. Coughlin, head of the Sixth Detective Branch, the property had either fallen or was taken from Mrs. Richards' handbag while she was on a shopping tour.

15 "DON'TS" FOR BABY



Dr. Charles G. Kerley, Who Has Devoted His Life to the Study of Children's Diseases, Tells "What Mothers Should Know," and Gives Advice Based on Common Perils That Beset Babies in the Summer Months.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

Do not kiss the baby or allow your friends to do so.

Do not fail to secure the best milk you can afford to buy.

Do not allow flies to rest on feeding bottle or nipple.

Do not fail to wash the hands before preparing the food.

Do not neglect to cleanse properly the bottle and nipple.

Do not allow the milk bottle to remain uncovered or off the ice.

Do not feed the baby at irregular intervals.

Do not fail to protect the baby from flies and mosquitoes by suitable mosquito netting.

Do not give the baby a pacifier.

Do not neglect the daily care of the mouth.

Do not excite the baby during or immediately after feeding.

Do not raise the baby without supporting the head.

Do not neglect to powder all folds of the skin.

Do not neglect to keep the teething clean and filled with ice.

There's a neat list of don'ts for every baby's mother to cut out and hang over the crib this summer.

They are supplied to her, with all the explanations for them and much other useful information, in "What Every Mother Should Know," a little life-saving little book written by Dr. Charles G. Kerley and published by Paul B. Hoeber.

Dr. Kerley is one of the most eminent authorities on the diseases of children to be found in this country. At present holding the professional chair in this subject at the New York Polytechnic Medical School and Hospital, he has visited, as attending or consulting physician, nearly every institution in Greater New York where children are received during his quarter century in the medical profession.

BABIES, BABIES, EVERYWHERE IN THIS DOCTOR'S HOUSE.

It's almost impossible for anybody except a baby or a baby's mother to see Dr. Kerley in his home, at No. 132 West Eighty-first Street. The long hall is lined with pictures of happy-looking cured youngsters; the consulting room, at the end of the hall, is filled with other youngsters in the process of being cured.

Yet when the tall, keen-eyed man with the quiet voice and the fine forehead had a word for me it was this: "Hundreds of babies are dying unnecessarily in New York, dying because their mothers do not know or observe the simple laws of baby hygiene."

It is for the mothers who don't know and who want to know that Dr. Kerley's clear, concise and practical book was written.

"The baby's actual requirements are few," he continued. "He demands regularly in feeding either from the breast or bottle, a cleansing bath once daily, adequate sleep and suitable clothing. The baby should become habituated to system in all things that relate to his care or management."

"You agree with most physicians, I suppose, that the mother should nurse the baby whenever it is possible."

BOTTLE-FED BABIES SUSCEPTIBLE TO INFESTAL TROUBLES.

"Babies at the breast very seldom suffer from summer diarrhoea. Three to four thousand infants under one year of age die in Greater New York from intestinal disease every year. These are nearly all bottle fed. It will easily be seen how important it is for the baby to be nursed."

"Fresh cow's milk supplies a means of feeding by the use of which we are best able to imitate the milk of the mother. Grade A—raw (certified)—is best for infant feeding. As soon as received the milk should be placed in the ice box on the ice, not in the compartment below, where vegetables and meat are kept."

"Too much care cannot be exercised in the care of the bottles. Unclean bottles and nipples have been the cause of many infants' deaths. The don'ts list without

fail to mention the danger of using a bottle that has been used for anything but milk."

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Hung On Crib and Heeded, They May Save Infant Lives



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GERMANY FIRM, BUT DOESN'T WANT A BREAK WITH U. S.

Under Secretary Zimmerman Says the Empire Will Do Nothing to Cause It.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

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BERLIN (via The Hague), July 27.—"Germany, in her reply to the American note, must stand firm."

Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Zimmerman to-day read me that excerpt from a letter, one of the many he and other officials have received from German citizens, indicating that the people will not sanction the giving up of Germany's submarine warfare. "Firmness and courtesy are needed," the letter continued.

"Exactly," said Under Secretary Zimmerman, tapping the desk before him to emphasize his remark.

"Do the future relations between Germany and America look as dark as some declare?" he was asked.

"No," was the quick response. "In this day and age it is possible for two great nations to differ without coming to a break. Germany will never do anything to bring that about. You can assure the American people of that."

"Is an adjustment of the German-American controversy still possible?" I asked.

"We hope so," responded the Under Secretary. "We tried our best in our last note, but your Government did not accept our proposals. What we shall do next is, of course, undecided. We have not yet discussed the note here in the Foreign Office. It will be some time before it can be discussed fully in the other governmental departments. But in all probability we shall answer in the manner the writer of this letter calls for when he says: 'Be firm! We can never give up submarine warfare. The people would never sanction that.'"

Under Secretary Zimmerman asked if public opinion in the United States would sanction the last American note. I answered that I believed it would.

"Well, you can see that the people here will back us up," he remarked.

How soon Germany will send her reply cannot at present be determined, Under Secretary Zimmerman said.

"There is no hurry," he added. "Your President undoubtedly is the figure of great importance in America, but we in Germany have faced greater problems than this. A nation at war has its daily crisis."

Despite the warning contained in the latest American note, officials here still declare it unwise for Americans to travel in ships of belligerent nations.

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Man Thought Murdered Is Alive; His "Murderer" in State Prison



FRANK KLUG

"MURDERED" MAN APPEARS; "SLAYER" IS IN STATE PRISON

EASTLAND VICTIMS, IF WARNED, MIGHT HAVE SAVED LIVES

Return of Supposed Victim After Year Will Not Save Convict, However.

Ten Minutes Between First List and Final Overturn, Says Coroner's Witness.

"I'm glad to be alive. I was the most surprised man on earth when my friends told me they had sent up a man for murdering me."—Frank Klug, who disappeared one year after his supposed murder.

"I ought to be free. I did not kill the man they found. I did not know Klug. I want a chance for freedom."—Nick Georgie, who is serving twenty-five years in State prison for the murder of Frank Klug.

(Special to The Evening World.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 27.—Frank Klug, for whose murder Nick Georgie was sent to the State prison for twenty-five years, has returned to Milwaukee alive, ignorant of the fact that he was supposed to have been slain. Georgie is still in prison, wondering what will happen to him next, now that his supposed victim is alive.

The probability is that there will be a quick trial, by which Georgie will be set free on the original charge, re-arrested for the murder of John Doe, and then be asked to plead guilty and take a shorter sentence than he received for the murder of Klug.

It is necessary, in the administration of justice, even with all the formalities and red tape thereto attached, that Georgie be formally freed on the charge of murdering Klug. Otherwise he could, upon the expiration of his twenty-five year sentence, be released, and would have no rush across the deck before the boat overturned.

"There was ample time I think to have emptied the boat had the warning been given. There was no warning before the State Grand Jury. I was thrown into the water and was rescued with a number of others."

The witness said that all the decks were crowded, particularly the upper deck, and he declared that there was no rush across the deck before the boat overturned.

"There was no excitement," said the witness, "until the list became dangerous."

Secretary Redfield in a statement issued to-day not only denied that steamboat inspectors were appointed before the State Grand Jury, but also denied that any one had ever brought to his attention the condition of the Eastland.

Secretary Redfield in his statement added:

"On my arrival in Chicago this morning I met D. N. Hoover Jr., Deputy Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, and Capt. Charles H. Westcott, the Supervising Inspector of the Eighth District. Both have been notified to appear before the State Grand Jury. I instructed them to say to that Grand Jury and to any other properly constituted authority that the Department of Commerce and the Steamboat Inspection Service have nothing to fear or to conceal; that it desires the fullest possible light thrown upon every detail of its work and organization."

"Such an inquiry cannot be too sharp and keen to please the Steamboat Inspection Service and the Department."

"I was just wandering around the country," said Klug, "and had no idea I was supposed to be dead. I thought the family away from me because I could not support them and could not stand it to remain and see them starve. I was in St. Paul, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and worked a short time in each place before I moved on. I did not want the police to find me, so I kept moving. Had I known that there had been a man sentenced for killing me I would have come home."

"I want to be free. I killed no one." This was the plea of Georgie. "I never did anything like that, and I don't want to go to prison. I want to go back to the stone prison."

"Can't they see that Klug's coming back is the hand of God to prove my innocence? No, I'll never plead guilty to murdering that man whose body I found near the railroad track."

While divers were still seeking dead to-day in the hull of the steamer Eastland, eight different investigations were under way, the Federal inquiry being under the personal direction of William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, who arrived here last night. The total number of dead and the number of bodies still in the hull and river are matters of speculation. The estimates of the deaths in the great disaster run from 1,000 to 1,200.

Robert Moore, a salesman who had been among those on the Eastland, was the first witness when the inquiry began to-day by Coroner Hefleyman. Describing what he saw, Moore said:

"As I went on board I saw a great quantity of water rushing out of a pipe on the side of the boat. The first sign of listing I saw at about 7:15. I was on a rail on the second deck, and the refrigerator in the bar tipped over. There was eight or ten minutes interval between the time the boat began listing badly and the time it finally overturned."

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GERMANS BOMBARD TOWNS ALONG THE BELGIAN COAST

French Retaliate With Artillery Attacks on Westende and Middlekirk.

PARIS, July 27.—For the first time in several weeks, artillery duels along the sand dunes of the Belgian coast were reported in official despatches to-day.

The Germans shelled Furnes, behind the French lines with their long range guns, and bombarded Ost-Dunkirk, a famous seaside resort two and one-half miles from Nieuport, hurling shells all around the Grand Hotel of the Dunes. During the night a German aeroplane dropped five bombs on Dunkirk, doing no damage.

In retaliation for these attacks, French heavy artillery bombarded Westende and Middlekirk, held by the Germans, for several hours with considerable effect. The German artillery replied and throughout yesterday and last night the roar of big guns was heard all along the sea coast.

The official French report continues:

"In the Artois district, particularly the sector of Souchez, last night saw artillery exchanges and engagements with hand grenades."

"In the Argonne two German efforts to attack near Layon and Binerville-la-Harazee were checked with ease."

"In the Vosges we succeeded yesterday evening in extending and consolidating our positions on the crest of the Linkekopf, and in occupying a height located between our line and the stone quarries. On three different occasions the enemy delivered counter-attacks but without success."

"The German artillery yesterday bombarded Mount Schluet."

TENNIS CHAMPION GUILTY OF THEFTS

Touchard Enters Plea, and Many Urge Clemency for Famous Indoor Tennis Player.

Gustav Fitzhugh Touchard, national indoor tennis champion, pleaded guilty to-day before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to the theft of \$144 worth of golf balls from his employers, Abercrombie & Fitch, sporting goods dealer at No. 53 West Thirty-sixth Street.

George Gordon Battle, who entered the plea, told Judge Rosalsky that the young man had been into dishonesty by the debts incurred during the illness of his wife, who died